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Several months' time was passed in the search for a pole suitable for the purpose. Thanks are expressed to the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, which aided in securing a spar of such superior quality, there being few like it even on this coast. No date has been set for the flag raising, as the erection of the pole will be a work of considerable care. It is intended to have the formal exercises within a month, and the occasion doubtless will be one that will long be remembered.

THE FLAG RAISING.

(From Los Angeles Times December 19, 1903.)

One hundred yards south of where the American flag was raised in Los Angeles over fifty-six years ago, on the site of Fort Moore, two thousand people assisted yesterday (December 18) in the exercises attending the raising of another flag in commemoration of the olden days when this queen city was in her swaddling clothes.

The flag raising was under the auspices of the Native Sons and Daughters and was preceded by a lengthy programme of music and speeches. Mrs. A. K. Prather, of the Native Daughters, was chairman, and F. A. Stephenson, of the Native Sons, master of ceremonies. The programme, which began at 2 o'clock, was as follows: Music, Seventh Regiment Band; depositing "sacred earth" from famous American battlefields, Mrs. Sade L. Rios; music, band; speech, "Conquest of Los Angeles," Grant Loraine of Los Angeles High School; speech, "The Pioneers," by Mendle Silberberg of Commercial High School; music, band; address, "Building of Fort Moore," by J. M. Guinn, of the Historical Society and Pioneers; music, band; address, John G. Mott, of the Native Sons; music, band; presentation of flag, by Rev. Will A. Knighten, of Stanton Post G. A. R.; unfurling the flag, Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes, chairman of Flag Committee, and Mrs. A. K. Prather, chairman of Flag Pole Committee; music, "Star Spangled Banner," by the band; national salute by detail of Co. F, Seventh Regiment, N. G. C.

The exercises were held on a platform surrounding the base of the big flag pole, planted as everyone knows on the hill crowning the southern or city end of the Broadway tunnel. The big flag was presented by the Women's Relief Corps, Stanton Post, G. A. R., Daughters of American Revolution and naval organizations, and was unfurled from a pole 115 feet in

height above the ground and buried fifteen feet in the ground.

A feature of the occasion was the presence on the platform of a son of Capt. Moore (M. J. Moore of Carpinteria), after whom the fort was named, and a daughter of Gen. Fremont, the pathfinder.

Another noteworthy circumstance was the presence of a spectator—William Beddome—one of the soldiers who helped build Fort Moore, who lived in it with 400 other soldiers for five months, and who witnessed that other flag raising July 4, 1847. He is a hale, hearty veteran, 74 years old, and has many interesting stories to tell of those old days when the population of Los Angeles was about fifteen hundred. He has lived in this vicinity for twenty years and now conducts a ranch at Garvanza. He is the only known person alive here today who helped build Fort Moore.

FORT MOORE.

BY J. M. GUINN.

Los Angeles was surrendered to Commodore Stockton and General Kearny, January 10, 1847. General Flores' army, which had been defeated by the American troops in the battle of Paso de Bartolo, January 8th, and in the battle of La Mesa, January 9th, were still in the neighborhood of the city. Commodore Stockton decided to erect fortifications not only to resist an attack should one be made by Flores, but also in the event of another revolution, (as Lieutenant Emory puts it) "to enable a small garrison to hold out till aid might come from San Diego, San Francisco or Monterey, places which are destined to become centers of American settlement."

On the 11th, Lieutenant Emory, of General Kearny's staff, was detailed "to select a site and place a fort capable of containing one hundred men." On the 12th, the plan of the fort was marked out and ground broken. Work was continued on it up to the 17th by the marines and soldiers.

In the meantime General Andres Pico, in command of the Mexican troops, surrendered to Colonel Fremont at Cahuenga, and the war was over. Work on the fort ceased. Commodore Stockton and General Kearny having quarreled, Kearny left for San Diego, Stockton and his sailors rejoined their ships at San Pedro, and Lieutenant Emory was sent East via Panama with dispatches. Fremont's battalion, numbering about five hundred men, was left in command of the city.